

First and foremost,
I, claim my body is my private property and only I get to decide what is done with it!

Notice to Principals is Notice to Agents and Notice to Agents is Notice to Principals!

- You are under **no lawful authority** to require your employees or your patrons to wear a mask.
- Declaring this as your **“store policy”** does not absolve you from your violation of the law.
- **There is no statutory law that requires you, your employees or your patrons to wear a mask.**
- These are just guidelines of the State Dept. of Health and local health boards. Any other order or mandate is unlawful and must be challenged.
- Preventing entry to your establishment of someone not wearing a mask violates these laws:
 - CA Constitution
 - US Constitution (1st and 4th Amendments)
 - Federal Civil Rights Law (Title 11, Section 2000)
 - CA Civil Rights Law (51)
- **REGULATIONS** are the laws that are created through an administrative law-making procedure by departments and agencies to fulfill and carry out as STATUTORY law.
- When a **regulation** is passed, it is given a code number and written into the California Code of Regulations (CCR).
- **NO REGULATIONS are “on the books” that require masks, distancing, and other protocols.**
- Violating the above mentioned laws while concealing your identity with a face-covering may elevate the criminal charges against you for denying entry to any person in this jurisdiction.
No claim of an **“emergency”** or **“executive orders”** or **“health orders”** or **“city ordinances”** excuses you from violating the laws set forth in this notice.
- If you refuse entry to your establishment, which is open to the public, you are also restricting the free movement of an individual and **engaging in false imprisonment.**

This private business has a LEGAL CLASSIFICATION as a **“public accommodation”** according to **Title III Reg 28 CFR §36.104**. Your private business serves the public and therefore must abide by all state and federal laws. No business policy supersedes the law. No governor’s order, health order, emergency or pandemic supersedes Constitutionally protected rights. This business is open to the public, and I am the public. Your denial of my service violates several federal laws.

United States Federal Laws

21 U.S. Code § 360bbb-3: Authorization for medical products for use in emergencies

No Emergency Use Authorized medical devices can be mandated, this includes, but is not limited to, all COVID-19 shots, all masks and other forms of face coverings, and PCR (COVID) testing.

e 1 A ii III “(are informed)...of the option to accept or refuse administration of the product...”

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

“Congress Shall Have Power... to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes...” The people created the United States Constitution as well as the State Constitutions. Giving power to governments to allow for the establishment of entities in commerce that would use the peoples roads and at times carry passengers or products in order to build wealth that was outside of the individual rights of men and women handling their own private affairs. Because you are working by privilege and are in use of the power of the people, you are not allowed to restrict access of the people to full use and service of your establishment.

Public Law 88-352, Sec. 201 (a)

“All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin in.”

U.S. Constitution, 4th Amendment, Right to Privacy

Forcing a person to wear a mask or receive an Emergency Use Authorized shot without their consent is a violation of the 4th Amendment. Further, gathering vital statistics such as taking one’s temperature is a violation of a person’s right to privacy. Violation of this protection will result in your actions being reported to the U.S. Department of Justice, which is required by law to investigate Civil Rights Violations. No law is valid or lawful that violates the Constitution. No health order, emergency order, state of emergency, municipal ordinance, or store policy may suspend or violate the Constitution, period.

U.S. Title 52, Civil Rights Act of 1964: Unlawful to Discriminate in place of Public Accommodations

Your business establishment is legally defined as a place of “public accommodation” (even as a private business) and as such you may not prohibit entry or employment by discriminating against someone for their medical condition, disability, or religious views. If someone is unable or unwilling to wear a mask or receive an Emergency Use Authorized shot for one of those reasons you may not prohibit their entry, nor may you file a charge of trespassing because of their legally protected status. Just as you would not be able to deny employment to someone based on their skin color, you may not deny employment to someone based on their bare face.

U.S. Title 42, Section 12101: Unlawful to Deny Entry (and Employment) to Persons with Disability or perceived medical condition (ADA)

Your business establishment is legally defined as a place of “public accommodation” and as such you may not prohibit entry by discriminating against someone for their medical condition or disability. If someone is unable or unwilling to wear a mask for one of those reasons you may not prohibit their entry, nor may you file a charge of trespassing because of their legally protected status. Just as you would not be able to deny entry to someone in a wheelchair, you may not deny entry to someone not wearing a mask. Having someone else shop for them, or requiring curbside delivery is NOT a reasonable accommodation, as it denies the “full enjoyment and equal access to facilities, services and accommodations,” as REQUIRED BY LAW.

U.S. Americans with Disabilities Act: Unlawful to Deny Entry (and Employment) to Persons with Disability or perceived medical condition

Your business establishment is legally defined as a place of “public accommodation” and as such you may not prohibit entry or employment by discriminating against someone for their medical condition or disability. If someone is unable or unwilling to wear a mask or receive an emergency authorized shot

for one of those reasons you may not prohibit their entry, nor may you file a charge of trespassing because of their legally protected status. Just as you would not be able to deny entry or employment to someone in a wheelchair, you may not deny entry to someone not wearing a mask or who has received an Emergency Use Authorized shot.

Federal law 28 CFR §36.202 prohibits “denial of participation” from this business establishment. **§36.202(c)** states that unless I have been individually assessed as a “**direct threat**” you may not exclude me from the SAME and EQUAL services as others.

Denying my service or requiring me to be served outside or be limited to home delivery is a VIOLATION of **title II, III, and VII of the U.S. Civil Rights act of 1964.**

Title III, Sections §36.202 (a) (b) (c) states that I shall not be denied the same PARTICIPATION and EQUAL ACCESS as everyone else. The law prohibits you from serving me separately or differently.

California State Laws

California Civil Code 51: Free and Equal Access to Public Accommodations

Your business establishment is legally defined as a place of “**public accommodation**” and as such you may not prohibit entry or employment by discriminating against someone for their medical condition, disability or religious views. If someone is unable or unwilling to wear a mask for one of those reasons you may not prohibit their entry, nor may you file a charge of trespassing because of their legally protected status. Just as you would not be able to deny entry or employment to someone wearing a turban, you may not deny entry or employment to someone not wearing a mask.

California Constitution, Article 1, Section 1

All people are by nature free and independent and have inalienable rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness and privacy. Therefore, attempting to deny an employee from acquiring and maintaining equal employment treatment as other employees, as they have a right to enjoy, is unlawful and a violation of Constitutional liberties in California.

California Constitution, Article 1, Section 2

Every person may freely speak. A law may not restrain or abridge livery of speech. (**Muzzling one’s face with a muzzle does not allow for one to freely speak, and it abridges freedom of speech**). Therefore, denying employment due to an employee or person not wearing a mask or denying service to a patron (regardless of having received an Emergency Use Authorized COVID-19 shot) is a violation of the California Constitution.

California Constitution, Article 1, Section 4

Free exercise and enjoyment of religious expression without discrimination. If covering one’s face or receiving an Emergency Use Authorized shot intrudes on the religious expression of an individual, that right to religious expression may not be denied.

California Business and Professions Code 2052: Practicing medicine without a license

Requiring someone to wear a mask or receive an Emergency Use Authorized shot is a **medical intervention**. Even if you are a licensed medical professional, **you have no authority to recommend such a practice**. Further, a mask and all COVID-19 shots are designated by the FDA as a “medical device/product.” **You have no legal authority, responsibility, or liability to require that of either your customers or your employees.** No “emergency order” supersedes established law. Any “**health order**” related to mask wearing or facial coverings or shot-receiving is unlawful and unenforceable by law.

California Penal Code 538(d) PC: Impersonating a Peace Officer

You and your employees are not a law enforcement officers and have **no authority to enforce any law or order**. Impersonating a law enforcement officer is a crime in this state under **California Penal Code 538(d) PC**. This violation carries the penalty of one year in jail and a \$2,000 fine. You will be reported to authorities for this violation.

California Civil Code 52.1: Tom Bane Act protects personal rights and carries \$25,000 fine for each violation

If any person interferes with threat, intimidation or coercion with the exercise of enjoyment of an individual's rights secured by the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of California, the Attorney General or any district attorney or city attorney may bring a civil action or injunction in order to protect the peaceable exercise or enjoyment of the rights secured. A civil penalty of \$25,000 may be assessed against EACH PERSON VIOLATING THESE RIGHTS. Further, an individual may also institute and prosecute a civil case for damages.

California Penal Code 236 PC

FALSE IMPRISONMENT is the "unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another." Attempting to prevent someone's entry to this establishment or to restrict, detain or confine their movement constitutes **FALSE IMPRISONMENT**, which can be a felony and punishable up to three years in jail.

Any claim of "store policy" or "no mask, no service" is NULL, VOID and UNLAWFUL as no business may enforce policy that violates established law. This LEGAL NOTICE sets forth the previous five laws (and there may be more) which SUPERSEDE any claim to a "store policy". Any attempt to prohibit the "free and equal access to all services and facilities" of this business establishment will:

- a. Be reported to law enforcement as criminal charges of false imprisonment
- b. Be reported to the U.S. Department of Justice as a violation of civil rights
- c. Be reported to the LEGAL COUNSEL of this establishment
- d. Be reported to the DISTRICT ATTORNEY of this jurisdiction for possible criminal charges.

Neither you nor an employee may prevent the lawful entry of a patron regardless of whether they are wearing a mask or not. Attempting to prevent the entry of a patron to your business establishment, which is a place of **public accommodation** is a violation of an IMPLIED, IRREVOCABLE LICENSE that this business has granted to the public.

Any attempt by you or an employee to summon law enforcement with a claim of "trespassing" will be reported as ASSAULT by you or your employee. You or your employee can be charged with and convicted of assault in this state even if no one is physically hurt by your behavior. There is NO VALID CLAIM of TRESPASS because:

- a. your business establishment is open to the public
- b. this business has extended an irrevocable license to the public for entry
- c. the patron has entered legally and has not interfered with the business
- d. there has been no evidence of violation

If you are wearing a mask while engaged in any of the above violations, this aggravates your crime. You or your employee can be charged with and convicted of assault in this state even if no one is physically hurt by you or your employee's behavior.